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76ª CONFERÊNCIA DA

UNIÃO INTERPARLAMENTAR

Buenos Aires, Outubro 1986

Portugal

UNIÃO INTERPARLAMENTAR
BUENOS AIRES
INTERVENÇÃO
ANTÓNIO FEIO (P.R.D.)

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE

DISTINGUIDOS AMIGOS PARLAMENTARIOS

PERMITANME UN PRIMER SALUDO AL PUEBLO ARGENTINO Y A SUS LEGITIMOS REPRESENTANTES EN ESTE CONGRESO, FELICITANDOLOS POR HABER RECUPERADO SU LIBERTAD Y SU VIVIR EN DEMOCRACIA.
EL PUEBLO DE PORTUGAL QUE LUCHO TAMBIEN POR SU LIBERACION DE LA DICTADURA, SE SOLIDARIZA CON LOS PUEBLOS DEL MUNDO QUE LUCHAN POR SUS DERECHOS Y NO PODEMOS OLVIDAR NUESTROS HERMANOS DE LENGUA Y DE CULTURA, AQUI PRESENTES, BRASIL, ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE Y CABO VERDE.

EN EL MUNDO VIVIMOS UNA SITUACION PARADOXAL: MIENTRAS LAS CARENCIAS Y DIFICULTADES DE UNA PARTE IMPORTANTE DE LA HUMANIDAD, LAS GRANDES POTENCIAS SIGUEN GASTANDO SUMAS FABULOSAS EN ARMAS Y EXPERIENCIAS NUCLEARES, DE DUDOSA UTILIDAD EN FAVOR DEL DESARROLLO DE LOS PUEBLOS.

TAMBIEN SE PUEDE CONSTATAR QUE MUCHOS PUEBLOS ESTAN SUJETOS A UNA SITUACION DE OPRESION POLITICA, ECONOMICA Y MILITAR, CUANTAS VECES PARA SERVIR A LOS INTERESES GEO-ESTRATEGICOS DE GRANDES POTENCIAS.

EL CASO LAMENTABLE DE TIMOR-ESTE, ANTIGUA COLONIA DE PORTUGAL, ES UN EJEMPLO, PUES UN PUEBLO Y UNA CULTURA SON AMENAZADOS DE DESTRUCCION, PARA SERVIR A LOS MISMOS INTERESES A QUE ME REFERI ANTES.

PORTUGAL, EN UN PERIODO DIFICIL DE SU HISTORIA, EN FASES DE REHABILITACION POLITICA, DESPUES DE NUESTRA REVOLUCION Y DE LA VICTORIA DE LA DEMOCRACIA SOBRE LA DICTADURA, NO HUBO POSIBILIDADES DE ASEGURAR LA TRANSICION DE SU ANTIGUA COLONIA DE TIMOR-ESTE PARA LA DEMOCRACIA, A TRAVES DE LA CONCESION DE SU AUTO-DETERMINACION E INDEPENDENCIA.

EN EFECTO, TIMOR-ESTE FUE INVADIDO POR LA VIA MILITAR, SIN QUE LA ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS, QUE TANTO DEFIENDE LOS PRINCIPIOS DE AUTODETERMINACION Y DE INDEPENDENCIA PARA LOS COLONIZADOS, HAYA ENCONTRADO UNA SOLUCION RAZONABLE PARA EL MARTIRIZADO PUEBLO MAUBERE.

MI PAIS, PORTUGAL, DEFIENDE TODAS LAS FORMAS JURIDICAS INTERNACIONALES, COMO ANTIGUA POTENCIA ADMINISTRADORA, PARA QUE LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PUEDA ENCONTRAR UNA FORMULA JUSTA Y REALISTA, QUE GARANTICE EL DERECHO A LA AUTODETERMINACION DEL PUEBLO MAUBERE.

LA INDIVIDUALIDAD MUY PROPIA DE ESTE PUEBLO, SUS CREENCIAS, LA CULTURA ASIMILADA DE PORTUGAL Y SU DESEO MUY FUERTE DE SER DIFERENTES DE LOS VECINOS, NO SE PUEDE ANIQUILAR POR LA FUERZA.

LA ASAMBLEA DE LA REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA Y EL PROPIO PARLAMENTO EUROPEO APROBARON RESOLUCIONES QUE REAFIRMAN EL DERECHO DEL PUEBLO DE TIMOR-ESTE A LA AUTODETERMINACION, NO ACEPTANDO SU INTEGRACION FORZADA EN INDONESIA, A LA REBELDIA DE LA VOLUNTAD DE LOS TIMORENSES Y EN FLAGRANTE VIOLACION DE LOS DERECHOS INTERNACIONALES.

EN EL AÑO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAZ, SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, DISTINGUIDOS AMIGOS DELEGADOS, RECORDANDO LA RECOMENDACIONES DE LA ASAMBLEA Y DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS, ASI COMO LAS RESOLUCIONES APROBADAS DE LA COMISION DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS, LAS POSICIONES DEL PAPA JUAN PABLO II Y DE LOS OBISPOS PORTUGUESES E INDONESIOS, UNA APELACION MUY FUERTE PRESENTAMOS EN ESTA DISTINGUIDA ASAMBLEA:

PARA QUE LOS PARLAMENTARIOS DE INDONESIA AQUI PRESENTES HAGAN SENTIR A SU GOBIERNO LA NECESIDAD DE CESAR LAS HOSTILIDADES CONTRA EL PUEBLO DE TIMOR-ESTE, GARANTIZANDO SU IDENTIDAD ETNICA, RELIGIOSA Y CULTURAL, PONIENDO FIN A LA OCUPACION MILITAR DE SU TERRITORIO Y RESPETANDO EL DERECHO DEL PUEBLO MAUBERE A SU PROPIA AUTODETERMINACION.

MUCHAS GRACIAS SR. PRESIDENTE

BUENOS AIRES, OCTUBRE 8 DE 1986

ANEXO - IV
UNIÃO INTERPARLAMENTAR
BUENOS AIRES, OUT. 86

M. J. LEMOS (P.C.P.)
PORTUGAL

Monsieur le Président,
Chers collègues,

Permettez-moi, tout d'abord, de saluer et remercier nos collègues d'Argentine pour les excellentes conditions qu'ils nous ont proportionnées ici à Buenos Aires pour la réalisation de cette Conférence.

Je profite de ce moment pour vous manifester, chers collègues d'Argentine, la solidarité des communistes portugais à votre juste demande pour que cesse l'illégale occupation militaire des îles Malouines et pour que la République Argentine puisse exercer le droit légitime de souveraineté sur ce territoire.

Chers collègues,

Le foyer de tension en Afrique Australe présente de graves dangers pour la paix et la sécurité internationale. Le régime raciste de Prétoria mène une politique de violence interne contre la majorité du peuple sud-africain.

D'autre part ce régime soutient le terrorisme d'état à l'étranger, soit en appuyant les bandits armés de l'Unita et de la Renamp en Angola et au Mozambique, soit en poursuivant des actions militaires directes contre les pays voisins, les pays de première ligne, y compris l'occupation illégale de certaines zones d'autres pays comme l'Angola.

Le régime raciste est isolé. Presque tout le monde condamne l'apartheid. Mais nous pouvons faire plus. Le moment est venu de passer des paroles aux actions concrètes, et nous connaissons le chemin:

- l'adoption de sanctions globales, universellement appliquées qui puissent isoler de manière efficace le régime de Prétoria;
- affaiblir sa base économique;
- accélérer la liquidation de l'apartheid et,
- permettre la construction d'une Afrique du Sud libre, démocratique et sans discrimination raciale.

C'est de l'hypocrisie de dire que les sanctions seraient mauvaises pour la population noire quand on voit que c'est justement le peuple d'Afrique du Sud, y compris la majorité noire, à travers son légitime représentant, le Congrès National africain qui les réclame.

C'est une position qui est partagée par les pays de première ligne et par le mouvement de Non-Alignés, comme le démontrent les résultats de la récente réunion d'Hararé.

D'autre part il faut dire que les positions contre les sanctions ou même pour de "faibles" sanctions qui ne toucheraient pas l'importation de produits essentiels tels que l'or, les diamants, le charbon et les exportations pour l'Afrique du Sud, ces positions aident le régime raciste et permettent de continuer le pillage des richesses du pays par les transnationales.

Chers collègues,

Nous considérons que les parlements du monde ont le devoir de tout faire pour que cesse l'occupation illégale de la Namibie par l'Afrique du Sud. Le peuple namibien a le droit à l'indépendance, et c'est notre devoir d'entreprendre toutes les actions concrètes possibles pour que ce droit soit exercé sans délai dans le cadre des résolutions des Nations Unies, notamment de la résolution 435 (1978) du Conseil de Sécurité.

Nous voulons réaffirmer notre entière solidarité envers la lutte du peuple de la Namibie et de son seul légitime représentant la S.W.A.P.O.. Nous considérons que nous devons rejeter les manoeuvres qui visent à empêcher l'application de la résolution 435, soit à travers "l'accouplage" de questions non liées, soit à travers l'instauration d'un régime fantoche. Cela permettrait de poursuivre l'occupation illégale de la Namibie, de retarder infiniment son indépendance et d'abuser encore de ce territoire comme tremplin pour des agressions contre les Etats voisins souverains et pacifiques.

Monsieur le Président,
Chers collègues,

Ce qui se passe au Timor Oriental ne peut pas être oublié au moment où on discute ce point de l'ordre du jour.

Depuis onze ans le peuple maubère subit la politique des envahisseurs qui nient son droit à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance. Onze ans de torture, de massacres, d'impositions par la force armée d'un régime dictatorial.

Il faut rappeler que, selon le droit international et la Constitution de la République Portugaise, le Portugal est le pays qui doit administrer ce territoire, ayant comme but l'autodétermination et l'indépendance du Timor Oriental.

Nous ne pouvons pas accepter qu'on considère comme un fait accompli, soit au Portugal, soit à l'étranger, une action illégale contre un droit fondamental -le droit des peuples à décider de leur propre destin - .

Nous faisons appel à votre solidarité, vous les parlementaires du monde, à vos parlements et aux gouvernements de vos pays, pour qu'il soit possible d'adopter des mesures -le Parlement Européen vient de le faire - pour mettre un point final à l'occupation militaire indonésienne et créer les conditions pour que le peuple maubère puisse exercer son droit à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance.

Permettez-moi un dernier mot, Monsieur le Président, pour exprimer notre appui à toutes les actions parlementaires visant la cessation de la situation colonialiste qui subsiste encore à Porto-Rico, Guantanamo, en Micronésie, aux Bermudes et dans d'autres "petits territoires".

Comptez sur nous et sur notre action, Monsieur le Président, pour donner un contenu concret et atteindre les objectifs que cette Conférence s'est fixés.

ANEXO - VII)

PRESS RELEASE OF THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION
TO 76TH IPU CONFERENCE

The delegation of Indonesia is compelled to reply to the statements made by members of delegation of Portugal who are trying to mislead the Conference on the situation in East Timor.

The delegation of Indonesia realizes that responding to this kind of these statements would only lend dignity to them. However, the ludicrous charges, even in the face of detailed and documented facts to the contrary, cannot be allowed pass unanswered, lest an unwary public may in the end be deceived.

One of the charges that is being levelled to Indonesia is that the right to self-determination has not been granted. We of course know that it is difficult for some people to stop clinging to certain myths or misperceptions, especially when they happen to conform to their political and ideological prejudices. It is now a decade ago that self-determination and decolonization have taken place in East Timor in conformity with United Nations Resolution 1514 (XV) and Principles VI, VIII and IX of Resolution 1541; that in accordance with their traditional democratic practices overwhelming majority of the East Timorese people have chosen independence through integration with the Republic of Indonesia; and that in so doing the true representatives of East Timor registered a clear repudiation of the designs of those minority elements which sought to impose by force of arms, a fait accompli on the territory.

The historical record shows that, following the change of Government in Portugal in 1974 and the new Government's attitude toward its colonies overseas, including East Timor, the policy of Indonesia was to support the Portuguese efforts to decolonize the Territory. Indonesia consistently maintained that it had no territorial claim on East Timor, that it would respect any decision made by the people of East Timor and only sought assurances from Portugal that the process of decolonization and the act of self-determination would reflect the true aspirations and will of the East Timorese people. In this regard, a series of meeting between Indonesia and Portugal were held in New York - September 1974; London

- March 1975; Jakata - August and September 1975; and Rome - November 1975. At those meetings Indonesia time and again reaffirmed its readiness to cooperate with Portugal in the peaceful and orderly implementation of the process of decolonization, on the basis of Portugal's own plan, subsequently promulgated as Constitutional Law 7/75 (1975).

The facts are that of the five political parties in East Timor at the time, Fretilin was the only one which persistenly refused to cooperate in a peaceful and orderly decolonization of the Territory.

It was Fretilin's actions to circumvent democratic procedures, its blatant attempt to seize power by force of arms and the subsequent refusal by the East Timorese to submit to its unilateral demands that plunged the Territory into a violent confrontation between the people and Fretilin.

The colonial administration in Dili made no serious effort to stop the bloodshed and the political chaos. In fact, it abandoned the Territory at the height of the civil war in August 1975 and compounded the strife and confusion by clandestinely turning over its arms and munitions to the Fretilin. With the breakdown of authority in East Timor, the civil war raged on, causing a massive influx of tens of thousands of refugees into Indonesia West Timor, thereby creating a serious economic and social burden for Indonesia in its efforts to provide humanitarian relief to the innocent victims of Fretilin brutalities. By October 1975, many thousands had lost their lives in the civil war and more than 42,000 refugees had crossed the border into West Timor.

After Portugal's abandonment of the Territory and in the face of Fretilin's mounting reign of terror against the people, the other four political parties considered themselves no longer bound to any decolonization covenant as envisaged by the erstwhile colonial power. They began their struggle against the Fretilin forces and in response to Fretilin's unilateral declaration of independence, they in turn proclaimed on November 30, 1975 the independence of East Timor through integration with the Republic of Indonesia, established a Provisional

Government and called upon the Government of Indonesia to take the necessary steps to protect the lives of the East Timorese who had declared themselves to be Indonesian citizens. It was only at this point, with no action taken by anyone to stop the mass killings and atrocities perpetrated by Fretilin against the East Timorese people, that Indonesia became inexorably involved in the East Timor crisis.

Although the Indonesian people welcomed the expressed desire of the East Timorese people for integration, the Government refused to accede to it until after the exercise of the rights to self-determination had been conducted in compliance with United Nations Resolution 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV). That exercise took place on May 31, 1976 when the duly elected People's Assembly of East Timor formally petitioned Indonesia for integration.

On its part, after complying with its Constitutional provisions and legal norms, including the dispatch of a Parliamentary fact finding mission to the Territory, the Indonesian Government accepted, on July 17, 1976, the petition of the people of East Timor to become independent through integration with the Republic.

This decision of the people of East Timor has been confirmed and reconfirmed, particularly during the May 1982 general elections when the East Timorese freely participated in the national vote with a 90 % turnout. They thereby attested to their determination to exercise their constitutional rights and responsibilities as Indonesians.

Thus, Indonesia by its pronouncements and its actions clearly demonstrated its adherence to the principles governing the due process of self-determination and decolonization, while endeavouring to respond as correctly and restrainedly as possible to the choatic and tragic circumstances which unfortunately accompanied that process in East Timor.

The Portuguese Delegation also tries to further detract the IPU Conference's attention by stepping up the slander campaign on human rights violation and reckless use of such term as "genocide", in the hope of playing on humanitarian sentiments of certain pub - lic opinion. However, on this point as well, the international community has come to recognize such allegations for what they tru ly are; a groundless and malicious campaign intent on political rather than humanitarian objectives. This was inter alia establish ed when at its session last year the Commission on Human Rights de cided to cease consideration of the human rights situation in East Timor.

As the 27th province of Indonesia, a whole range of projects and programme are now underway to improve the welfare of the people of East Timor, to restore their dignity and to promote the human rights as well as the political and cultural rights.

The delegation of Indonesia would like to cite the most re- cent findings of independent observers following their on the spot observation of the province.

In January of this year Father Rudiger Seifert, a Catholic priest of the Dominican order in the Federal Republic of Germany, visited East Timor on behalf of Catholic charitable foundations involved in developmental programs for developing countries. His findings should be of particular interest since Father Seifert was in East Timor in 1973, when the province was still under the Portuguese administration.

Father Seifert stressed that having read the various accu- sations against Indonesia, he planned his itinerary in such a way so as to enable him to determine their veracity or otherwise. He planned his itinerary himself and emphatically declared that the re were no restrictions of any kind placed by the Indonesian Go- vernment on the areas he wanted to visit throughout the province or on the people he wished to see.

Another observer was Mr. Dag Klackenberg of the Swedish Foreign Ministry who following his visit to East Timor last June 1986, and having had discussions with the Representatives of the Catholic Church, the Red Cross, UN agencies and foreign diplomats, carroborate the conclusions reached by Father Seifert.

Even one Portuguese Member of Parliament, Mr. Anacoretta Correa after visiting East Timor, came to the conclusion that there has been great development in East Timor. He was even impressed by the fact that unlike in other former Portuguese colonies, the ancient Portuguese monuments, name of street and other places in East Timor remain unchanged, which is consistent with Indonesia's policy of respecting different cultural heritage that Indonesia enjoys.

After all Indonesia is a nation of cultural diversity.

The delegation of Indonesia urges delegations to the 76th IPU Conference to objectively consider the social and economic realities as pertaining to East Timor today and to recognize that it is by respecting the decision of the majority of the people of East Timor that their genuine wishes and their basic human rights and interests can best be served.

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ANEXO-V

COMUNICADO DE LA DELEGACION PORTUGUESA SOBRE EL PROBLEMA DE TIMOR-ESTE

1- La Constitución de la República Portuguesa en su artículo 279, determina que "Portugal continúa conectado a sus responsabilidades, de acuerdo con el derecho internacional, de promover y garantizar el derecho de Timor-Este a su Independencia".

2- La Asamblea y el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas, la Comisión de los derechos del hombre y su subcomisión de minorías, reconocen el derecho de Timor-Este a la autodeterminación e independencia y que ya invitaran Indonesia a retirar sus fuerzas de este territorio, que ocuparan, militarmente, desde 1975.

3- El Papa Juan Pablo II, el 7 de Julio de 1984, los Obispos Indonesios y Portugueses recomendaran a Indonesia que respete los derechos del hombre en Timor-Este.

4- El Parlamento Europeo aprobó una propuesta de resolución, el 7 de Julio de 1986, que contiene los aspectos fundamentales siguientes:

a) Apelo al gobierno de Indonesia para que cese sus hostilidades contra los habitantes de Timor-Este y ponga fin a la ocupación de su territorio, garantizando el respeto a la autodeterminación e independencia del pueblo MAUBERE.

b) Invitación a todas las Instituciones de la Comunidad Europea para que sean creadas condiciones al pueblo de Timor-Este, de modo de ejercer, libremente, sus derechos, lo que no ha sucedido hasta ahora.

c) Invitación a los Estados Miembros de la Comunidad Europea para que con sus medios diplomáticos repongan la legalidad en Timor-Este y exijan la presencia de los representantes del pueblo MAUBERE en todas las negociaciones para la definición del futuro Estatuto de Timor-Este.

Hace a las intervenciones de los delegados de Portugal en la Unión Interparlamentaria de Buenos Aires, las respuestas de delegados de Indonesia, que organizaran una Conferencia de Prensa y publicaran un documento, los representantes de Portugal entienden deber concluir lo siguiente:

I- Indonesia ocupó y ocupa, militarmente, contra todas las apelaciones y recomendaciones de diversos orígenes, un territorio que Portugal es, legalmente, la potencia administradora.

II- Los derechos humanos no son respetados por Indonesia, como se deduce de las recomendaciones del propio Papa Juan Pablo II y de la situación de muchos refugiados del pueblo MAUBERE que están en Portugal.

III- Además, en 10 años, el gobierno de Indonesia ha conseguido hacer lo que los Portugueses jamás hicieran durante 5 siglos: reducir para la mitad el pueblo MAUBERE, esterilizar la mayor parte de las mujeres Timorenses e imponer el terror en el territorio, masacrar los habitantes y forzar emigraciones de otras poblaciones para esta región.

IV- Las invocadas "Decisiones del pueblo de Timor-Este para su integración en Indonesia" jamás fueron reconocidas en las instancias internacionales y han sido producto de votaciones fabricadas.

V- En relación a las visitas de diversas personalidades a Timor-Este, invocadas por los Delegados Indonesios, las mismas son de dudosa garantía, pues son conducidas a un territorio ocupado por Fuerzas Militares.

VI- Los Parlamentarios Portugueses entienden que el pueblo de Timor-Este tiene derecho a su autodeterminación e independencia, bajo la responsabilidad de la Nación que es legalmente administradora, Portugal, y el control de las instituciones internacionales adecuadas.

Buenos Aires, 11 de Octubre de 1986

La Delegación Portuguesa a la 76° Conferencia Interparlamentaria